





# **한·중·일** 농업유산지역관리 방안에 관한 국제세미나

International Seminar on Management for Agricultural Heritage Sites in Korea, China and Japan



- ·일시: 2016년 3월 2일(수) 14:00~17:30
- · Date : 2nd March 2016(Wed.) 14:00~17:30
- ·장소: 충남연구원 4층 대강당
- · Venue: 4F Conference room, Chung Nam Institute
- · 주 최 : 충남연구원 · 한국농어촌유산학회
- · Host : Chung Nam Institute and the Korea Rural Heritage Association









#### 한중일 농업유산지역 관리 방안에 관한 국제세미나

· 목 적 : 국가중요농업유산 및 세계중요농업유산 선정지역의 사후관리 방안에 대한 한중일 3국의 추진동향 논의를 통한 농업유산지역의 효율적 사후관리 및 유산 선정지역 간의 연계, 협력 방안 모색

·일시: 2016년 3월 2일(수) 14:00~17:30

#### [세부 프로그램]

일 정	내용	비고
13:30~14:00	등록/접수	충남연 기획실
14:00~14:15	개회사 : 윤원근 학회장 환영사 : 강현수 원장	사회: 박경철 박사
14:15~15:30	<b>주제발표</b> ① GIAHS Management in Japan (Nagata Akira) ② China-NIAHS Management (Wenjun Jiao) ③ KIAHS Management in Korea (박윤호)	* 동시통역
15:30~15:50	휴식	
15:50~17:20	종합도론 (지정도론 + 자유도론)         지정도론자 :         - Nakamura Koji 교수(가나자와 대학)         - Min Qingwen 교수 (Chinese Academy of Sciences)         자작: 유원근	
17:20~17:30	종합 정리/폐회	강현수 원장





#### International Seminar on Management for Agricultural Heritage Sites in Korea, China and Japan

- Object : International Cooperation and Facilitating Regional Collaboration for the management of Agricultural Heritage Systems in Korea, China and Japan
- · Date : 2nd March 2016(Wed.) 14:00~17:30

#### [Seminar Program]

Time schedule	Contents	Note
13:30~14:00	Registration	
14:00~14:15	<b>Opening Remarks :</b> President YOON Won-guen <b>Welcoming Speech :</b> President KANG Hyun-su	Moderator : Dr. PARK Kyoung-chul
14:15~15:30	<ul> <li>Presentation</li> <li>① GIAHS Management in Japan (Mr. NAGATA Akira)</li> <li>② China-NIAHS Management (Dr. JIAO Wenjun)</li> <li>③ KIAHS Management in Korea (Dr. PARK Yoon-ho)</li> </ul>	
15:30~15:50	Coffee break	
15:50~17:20	<ul> <li>Panel Discussion</li> <li>Panelist :</li> <li>Prof. NAKAMURA Koji (Kanazawa University)</li> <li>Prof. MIN Qingwen (Chinese Academy of Sciences)</li> <li>Deputy director KIM Jae-Hak (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs)</li> <li>Deputy director AHN Myung-ho (Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries)</li> <li>Prof. KIM Sun-joo (Konkuk University)</li> <li>Dr. SEONG Joo-in (Korea Rural Economic Institute)</li> <li>Dr. YOU Hag-yeol (Chung Nam Institute)</li> </ul>	Chairman ∶ Prof. WOON Won-guen
17:20~17:30	Closing	President KANG Hyun-su











GIAHS 개년화 초기 현장 서베이 □ 객관적 시야로 현장의 농업유산 발굴 □ 개념화 ■ GIAHS 선별 기준에 맞는 유산의 개념적 구조 구성 ■ 세계적 차원의 중요성에 대한 고찰 ■ GIAHS의 차별성은 무엇인가 □ GIAHS 요소간 연결성은 무엇인가 □ GIAHS 요소간 발생하는 시너지는 무엇인가 □ 시각적 개념도 작성 □ GIAHS 주요 내용 통합

## GIAHS 선별기준















# GIAHS 국가 운영위원회(1)

13

구성:
MAFF 소속으로 2014년 구성
위원:
다양한 영역의 7 전문가로 구성(의장: 도쿄대학 카즈히코 타케우치 교수)
임무:
GIAHS 국가인증 평가
GIAHS 등재지역의 액션플랜 진행 모니터링과 평가
GIAHS 등재지역의 보존활동 자문
목표
GIAHS 선정과정 투명성과 지역, 국내, 세계차원의 GIAHS체제 및 가치 홍보
보존활동 가이드라인 제공 및 지역 보존활동 홍보



## GIAHS 후보지역 평가

15

FY2014 일정
04/23/2014 1차 NSC 회의
07/31/2014 신청서 마감
09/08/2014 1차 평가(2차 NSC 회의)
9월 중순-10월 중순, 2014 현장방문
10월 중순 2014 액션플랜 제출 마감
10/20/2014 2차 평가(3차 NSC 회의)





- □ 1)신청자: MAFF 지역담당과 정보교환
- 2)신청자: 현 차원 정부의 제안에 대한 추천서 신청
- 3)신청자: 학술기관의 제안에 대한 과학적 의견 요청
- □ 4)신청자: MAFF에 신청서 제출
- □ 5)NSC 신청서 평가
- □ -신청자 보고
- □ -GIAHS 선정기준 5요소와 비교확인
- □ -현장실사
- □ 6)FAO 제안서 인증





















#### Contents



- □ GIAHS in Japan
- Process from Application to Designation of GIAHS
- GIAHS National Steering Committee
- Selection of GIAHS Candidates
- □ Monitoring and Evaluation of GIAHS
- □ Creation of Japanese NIAHS
- □ GIAHS Networking

#### History of GIAHS in Japan



- Based on the research on "Agrodiversity" in traditional agriculture, UNU has assisted the GIAHS Initiative in identification of pilot sites and proposed to introduce GIAHS into developed countries such as Japan.
- UNU proposed application of GIAHS for Satoyama to Japanese stakeholders and assisted their efforts to apply GIAHS for Sado in Niigata Prefecture and Noto in Ishikawa Prefecture in 2010. The two sites were designated GIAHS in 2011.
- Subsequently in 2013, Kakegawa in Shizuoka Prefecture, Aso in Kumamto prefecture and Kunisaki in Oita Prefecture, were designated GIAHS.
- Three new sites, Nagara in Gifu prefecture, Minabe in Wakayama Prefecture and Takachiho in Miyazaki Prefecture, were designated GIAHS in 2015.



GIAHS International Forum (Beijing, 2011)



GIAHS International Forum (Noto, 2013)



#### Process from Application to Designation of GIAHS



- Conceptualization of GIAHS
- Formulation of local GIAHS promoting body
- Creation of GIAHS proposal
- National procedure for GIAHS application
- □ Translation of GIAHS proposal and application to FAO
- Presentation at GIAHS International Forum
- Consideration and designation of GIAHS by GIAHS Scientific/Steering Committee





# Formulation of local GIAHS promoting body

- Collaboration of local stakeholders
  - Farmer, agricultural cooperative, private company, NPO, local resident, youth group, women's group, university/research institute/expert, local government, etc.
- Strong leadership by chairperson and coordination among stakeholders
  - (Ex.) Mayor, chairman of agricultural cooperative, farmer/exprofessor
- Strong political leadership and support
  - Supported by Governor/Mayors
- Support from academia, universities and research institutes
  - Secure scientific/historical evidences













### GIAHS National Steering Committee in Japan (1)

#### 13

- Establishment:
  - Established in 2014 within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).
- Members:
  - Composed by 7 experts from the various field
    - (the chair: Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi of University of Tokyo)

#### Responsibilities:

- Evaluation of potential GIAHS sites for the national endorsement
- Assess and monitor the development of action plans of the GIAHS designated sites
- Advise on dynamic conservation activities for the GIAHS designated sites

#### Target

- Enhancing transparency of GIAHS endorsement procedure and raising the value and public recognition of GIAHS internationally, nationally and locally.
- Providing clear guideline of dynamic conservation activities and promoting local activities for dynamic conservation

#### Members of GIAHS National Steering Committee in Japan

🗆 Prof. Shinji Aoki	Toyo University (Agro-tourism)
🗖 Ms. Junko Owada	LOHAS Business Alliance
	(Sustainable community)
🗆 Prof. Koichi Kuriyama	Kyoto University
	(Environmental economics)
🗆 Prof. Akiko Sakai	Yokohama National University
	(Ecology and Environment)
🗖 Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi	University of Tokyo
	(Sustainability Science)
Prof. Junichi Hirota	lwate University (Rural planning)
🗆 Prof. Nobuyuki Yagi	University of Tokyo (Fisheries)

### **Evaluation of Potential GIAHS Sites**

□ Schedule in FY2014

- 23 Apr 2014 1<sup>st</sup> NSC meeting
- 31 Jul 2014 Deadline of application
- 8 Sep 2014 1<sup>st</sup> evaluation (2<sup>nd</sup> NSC meeting)
- Mid Sep to mid Oct 2014
  Field visit
- Mid Oct 2014 Deadline of submission of Action Plan
- 20 Oct 2014 2<sup>nd</sup> evaluation (3<sup>rd</sup> NSC meeting)





### **GIAHS** National Steering Committee in Japan (2)

- Establishment:
  - Established in 2014 within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).
- Members:
  - Composed by 7 experts from the various field (the chair: Prof. Takeuchi of Tokyo Univ.)
- Responsibilities:
  - Evaluation of potential GIAHS sites for the national endorsement
  - Assess and monitor the development of action plans of the existing GIAHS sites
  - Advise on dynamic conservation activities for the existing GIAHS sites
- Target
  - Enhancing transparency of GIAHS endorsement procedure and raising the value and public recognition of GIAHS internationally, nationally and locally.
  - Providing clear guideline of dynamic conservation activities and promoting local activities for dynamic conservation



Kunisaki GIAHS

Sado GIAHS







- Comprehensive self evaluation of activities after designation
- Direction and plan for modifying current Action Plan
- Table (Action Plan item, Achievement, Self evaluation)





### **GIAHS** Domestic Networking

- Inter-prefectural Committee for GIAHS Partnership
  - Voluntary network at Prefectural level
  - Joint PR and events such as symposiums
  - Joint promotion of GIAHS related products
  - Joint participation in exhibition at Japan Pavilion at EXPO 2015 Milano (16-21 Oct)
  - Annual rotation of chairmanship
- □ J-GIAHS Network

- Voluntary network at Municipality level
- Exchange of practical experience of GIAHS promotion through seminar and meeting
- Annual rotation of chairmanship



#### International Cooperation



 Establishment of the East Asia Research Association for Agricultural Heritage System (ERAHS) in 2013, members now include experts from China, Japan and Korea.

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- ERAHS aims to promote GIAHS exchange, joint research and build a network in Asian countries so to increase the global momentum for sustainable agricultural development and conservation of ingenious agri-cultural systems.
- 1<sup>st</sup> ERAHS Conference was held in Xinghua, China, in April 2014 and 2nd ERAHS Conference was held in Sado, Japan, in June 2015
- 3rd ERAHS Conference will be held in Geumsan-gun, Korea in June, 2016
- With ERAHS cooperation and support, GIAHS could be expanded to other countries.



1<sup>st</sup> ERAHS Conference Xinghua, Jangsu, China, April 2014



2nd ERAHS Conference Sado, Niigata, Japan, June 2014









# 중국 NIAHS 현황과 관리

#### 민 칭우웬 박사/찌아오 웬준박사 지리과학연구원/국가자원연구/중국과학연구원









中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所 Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, CAS





#### GIAHS 선정기준

- 식량과 생활안정성
- 생물다양성과 에코시스템 기능
- 지식체제와 수용기술
- 문화, 가치시스템과 사회기구
- 수려한 풍광, 토지 및 수자원 관리기능


































Ang .	中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所 Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, CAS
5. 제안서와 계획의 가이드라인	
	农业部办公厅文件
· 2013년 7월 농림부는 농업유산보 발전 가이드라인 발행	<b>次</b> 办金(2013)25 号
	农业部办公厅关于印发《中国重要
	农业文化遗产申报书编写导则》和《农业 文化遗产保护与发展规划编写导则》的通知
	各省、自治区、直辖市及计划单列市、新疆生产建设兵团休闲农业
	管理 年门:
	为进一步指导各地做好中国重要农业文化遗产发掘工作,根
	据《农业部关于开展中国重要农业文化遗产发掘工作的通知》(农 企发(2012)4号)和《农业部办公厅关于开展第二批中国重要农业
	文化遗产发掘工作的通知》(农办金(2013)22号)的要求,我都组
	织制定了《中国重要农业文化遗产申报书编写导则》和《农业文化
	- 1 -













#### (2) 계획의 두부분

· 본체: 9장으로 구성

闵庆文

· 부록

#### 全球重要农业文化遗产 《农业文化遗产保护与发展规划》编写指南 中国项目办公室协办(4)

《农业文化遗产保护与发展规划》 (以下简称《规划》)是联合国粮农组织 全球重要农业文化遗产(GIAHS)保护 试点申报和农业部中国重要农业文化 遗产(China-NIAHS)申报所要求的必 备材料,同时也是农业文化遗产得以, 有效保护与可持续发展的基础。但目 前国内外部没有明确的关于安定文化。 通产保护与发展规划的规范性文件。 笔者依据农业文化遗产的概念、特点 与保护要求,并结合近几年在实际工

的国际公约、法律法规、政策性文件、 政府与部门规划和其它相关文件为 基础的规划依据;包括科学性、前瞻 性、代表性与实用性等内容的规划原 则:潘盖短、中、长期时间段的规划时 限;说明规划编制思路、方法与流程 规划的技术路线。 第二章为遗产特征与价值。在实

第二章为遗产特征与价值。在实 地调查、文就调研、专家咨询的基础 上、从起源与演变、系统结构、系统特 征等方面阐述遗产地的基本特征;认 生态.忽然,在社会、文化、科研、示范,教 育、违特性等方面分析遗产的核心价 作。在地球性等方面分析遗产的核心价 作中的思考,提出以下基本框架,供各 值;在此基础上阐述保护的必要性、重 地编制规划时参考,也借此求教于有 要性与紧迫性。

保护与发展的角度进行功能区划分。 第五章为保护规划。从生物多样 如今,确定农业生态保护的基本目标、 主要内容与具体措施及行动计划;从 遗址、古雄等物质性和传统知识、传统 技艺、乡规民约、民俗节庆、民间艺术 等非物质性遗产等方面,按照规划时 每每初版注册;每方面,按照规则新 股的划分,确定农业文化保护的基本 目标,主要内容与具体措施及行动计 划;从农、林、水、草等生态景观和 村落、古建等文化景观方面,按照规 

体保护,协调发展,动态保护,功能拓 展,多方参与,惠益共掌的保护与发 展原则,给出保护区处理坐标和所涉 及的自然区域与行政区域的常想,并从 保护与发展的角度进行功能区划分。 **第五章为保护强划**。从生物多样 使、农田生态环境,农村生之文明,营 那都K可能等方面,按照规划时段的 到今,确定农业生态保险器,学品设计、接说与 常都和内能等方面,按照规划时段的 到今,确定农业生态保护研究和关键。产品设计、接说与 常都和内能等方面,按照规划时段的 到今,确定农业生态保护研究和关键。 内容与具体措施及行

内容与具体措施及行动计划。 第七章为能力建设规划。从文化 自觉、决策参与、经营管理等方面, 按超规划时段的划分。确定能力建设 的基本目标、主要内容与具体措施及

略。从生态文明意识、生物多样性、 农田生态环境、生态系统服务功能 农田生态环境,生态系统服务功能, 生态系统的输定性、资源消耗、减缓 与适应气候变化等角度分析规划实施 的生态效益;从产业结构调整、农业 多功能招展,农业增效,农民增收,农民增收,农村经济发展,市场开拓,市场该边 应对、经济系统的稳定性等角度分析 规划实施的经济效益;从社会影响、 文化自觉与自信、农村就业、农产品 安全、贫困缓解、妇女地位提高、农 村社会和谐、生计安全、文化传承、 社会系统的稳定性等角度分析规划实

GIAHS

施的社会效益。 第九章为保障措施。分别从制度















- 1. 天津滨海崔庄古冬枣园
- 2 河北宽城传统板栗栽培系统
- 3. 河北涉县旱作梯田系统
- 4 内蒙古阿鲁科尔沁草原游牧系统
- 5. 浙江杭州西湖龙井茶文化系统
- 浙江湖州桑基鱼塘系统
- 7. 浙江庆元香菇文化系统
- 8. 福建安溪铁观音茶文化系统
- 江西崇义客家梯田系统
- 10. 山东夏津黄河故道古桑树群

- 11. 湖北赤壁羊楼洞砖茶文化系统
- 12. 湖南新晃侗藏红米种植系统
- 13. 广东潮安凤凰单丛茶文化系统
- 14. 广西龙胜龙脊梯田系统
- 15. 四川江油辛夷花传统栽培体系
- 16. 云南广南八宝稻作生态系统
- 17. 云南剑川稻麦复种系统
- 18. 甘肃岷县当归种植系统
- 19. 宁夏灵武长枣种植系统
- 20. 新疆哈密市哈密瓜栽培与贡瓜文化系统

















# 2014년 5월 농림부는 중국 NIAHS 진행과정 초안 마련















# NIAHS Identification and Management in China

# Dr. Wenjun JIAO, Prof. Dr. Qingwen MIN Center for Natural and Cultural Heritage Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research Chinese Academy of Sciences



中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所 Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, CAS



- Why China-NIAHS are needed?
- How to become a China-NIAHS?
- What are the main achievements?







- Today, a major challenge facing humanity is how to achieve a sustainable agriculture that provides both sufficient food and ecosystem services for the present and future generations.
- Traditional agricultural systems have been developed and maintained by local farmers for centuries with ingenious practices that often result in both community food security and the conservation of ecosystem services.



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What are GIAHS?

- **GLOBALLY**
- **IMPORTANT**
- AGRICULTURAL
- HERITAGE
- SYSTEMS



"Remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a rural community/population with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development (FAO, 2002)."







## **General Criteria for selection of GIAHS:**

- Food and Livelihood Security;
- Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function;
- Knowledge system and Adapted Technology;
- Culture, Value System and Social Organization;
- Remarkable Landscapes, Land and Water Resources Management Features.



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- In 2002, GIAHS was conceptualized and launched by FAO.
- In 2005, the first five GIAHS pilot systems were designated, one of which was Qingtian Rice-Fish Culture in China.









- In February, 2009, FAO/GEF GIAHS project was officially launched.
- Implementation Agency in China: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IGSNRR, CAS)

2009 - 2013 Goals:
•1 model
•10 GIAHS
•20 NIAHS









# "3.2 Expected Outcomes and Outputs

3.2.1 Outcome 1: A nationally accepted system for recognition of NIAHS and for endorsement to GIAHS is in place

3.2.4 Outcome 4: Lessons learned and best practices from promoting effective management of pilot site are widely disseminated to support expansion and upscaling of the NIAHS and GIAHS in other counties/provinces and creation of the NIAHS and GIAHS network"

### From GIAHS- Rice Fish Culture China Project Framework







 By the end of 2015, there are 62 China-NIAHS systems including 11 GIAHS systems.





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 China has a very long history of agricultural production with diversified traditional farming systems that adapt well to various natural conditions across its vast territory.







 Many of them have been increasingly challenged by climate change, industrialization and urbanization, therefore in an urgent need of conservation.

Comparison of Labor Input between Mono Rice Cultivation and Rice-fish Culture



**Glutinous Rice Farming Area Shrinks** 









- Why China-NIAHS are needed?
- How to become a China-NIAHS?
- What are the main achievements?







- In March, 2012, MoA initiated the identification and conservation of NIAHS across the country
- China become the FIRST country in the world to recognize agricultural heritage systems at the national level



农业部文件

农企发(2012)4号

农业部关于开展中国重要农业文化遗产 发掘工作的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市及计划单列市休闲农业行或管理部门、新疆 生产建设兵团农业司:

我国每久灿烂的水耕文化历史,加上不同地区自然与人文的 巨大差异,创造了利类繁多,特在明星,经济与生态价值应度统一 的重要农业文化遗产。这些都是我国劳动人民凭借着操牲而多样 的自然条件和他们的勤劳与智慧,创造出的农业文化具造,蕴含着 天人合一们哲学思想,具有较高万史文化价值,但是,在经济代述 发展,减销化加快推进和现代技术应用的过程中,由于缺乏系统有 效的保护,一些重要农业文化遗产正面临着被碳环,被遗忘,减抛 方的危险,为加强浅国重要农业文化遗产的论想,保护,将承知利



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#### 1. Definition

China-NIAHS are defined as "ingenious agricultural production systems created on the long-term co-adaptation of a rural community/population with its environment and inherited to now, which are rich in biological diversity, traditional knowledge and technologies, remarkable ecological and cultural landscape and are of important scientific and practical relevance to the inheritance, sustainability and multifunctionality of agriculture in China".

GIAHS are "remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a rural community/population with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development (FAO, 2002)."





# Making reference to GIAHS and combining China's realities, the Ministry of Agriculture

- formulated the criteria and methods for the selection of NIAHS
- standardized the procedures for the application of candidates
- issued the Guidelines for the Proposal of NIAHS and the Guidelines for the Conservation and Development Planning of Agricultural Heritage Systems







# 3. Materials

- Government Commitment Letter (signed by principal leaders)
- Proposal (on a scientific basis)
- Conservation and Development Planning (that is practicable and can be inspected)
- Management Measures (approved by relevant department)
- Advertising Video
- Other Related Materials



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### 4. Criteria

### (1) Basic Criteria

- a. Historical Relevance (origin, length of history)
- b. Systematicness (materials and products, ecosystem services, knowledge and technological systems, landscape and aesthetics, spirit and culture)
- c. Sustainability (adaptation to the nature, human development)
- d. Endangered Situation (variation tendency, stress factor)

# (2) Supplementary Criteria

- a. Demonstration Effect (participation, accessibility, promotion)
- b. Safeguard Measures (institution, policy, planning)





# (1) Basic Criteria

#### a. Historical Relevance

- origin: the origin of the main species of the system; or where related technologies were created; or where the main species or related technologies were greatly improved

- length of history: the system and its species, knowledge, technologies and landscape have a history of at least 100 years in China

- b. Systematicness
- c. Sustainability
- d. Endangered Situation



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# (1) Basic Criteria

#### a. Historical Relevance

#### b. Systematicness

- materials and products: basic requirments (BRs) are distinctive agricultural products with significant geographical features

- ecosystem services: biodiversity conservation, soil and water conservation, climate regulation, pest control, nutrient cycling, etc. (BRs: at least 2 important ecological functions)

- knowledge and technological systems: BRs: a relatively perfect knowledge and technological system with scientific and practical values

- landscape and aesthetics: BRs: relatively high aesthetics valus and certain potentials for leisure agriculture (eco-tourism)

- spirit and culture: BRs: rich in cultural diversity

c. Sustainability

d. Endangered Situation





# (1) Basic Criteria

- a. Historical Relevance
- b. Systematicness
- c. Sustainability

- adaptation to the nature: BRs: have the capacity of recovering from extreme climate and natural disaster

- human development: BRs: able to ensure the basic livelihood security in the heritage site

d. Endangered Situation



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### (1) Basic Criteria

- a. Historical Relevance
- b. Systematicness
- c. Sustainability

d. Endangered Situation

- variation tendency: BRs: richness of the species, knowledge and technologies, landscape and cultural forms is declining

- stress factor: BRs: the system is threatened by various factors





# (2) Supplementary Criteria

a. Demonstration Effect

- participation: BRs: more than half of the residents support the conservation of NIAHS

- accessibility: BRs: less difficult to access the system
- promotion: BRs: have some values for other regions
- b. Safeguard Measures



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### (2) Supplementary Criteria

a. Demonstration Effect

### b. Safeguard Measures

- institution: BRs: have specific administration department and personnel

- policy: BRs: procedures on the conservation adiministration of the system are basically finished

- planning: BRs: planning for the conservation and development of the system is finished and reviewed by experts





# 5. Guidelines for proposal and planning

 In July, 2013, MoA issued the Guidelines for the Proposal of NIAHS and the Guidelines for the Conservation and Development Planning of Agricultural Heritage Systems, to guide the local government to make a better preparation of the application materials.

ng	ng	
	农业部办公厅文件	
	农办金(2013)25 号	
	农业部办公厅关于印发《中国重要	
	农业文化遗产申报书编写导则》和《农业 文化遗产保护与发展规划编写导则》的通知	
各	首、自治区、直辖市及计划单列市、新疆生产建设兵团休闲农业	
管理	里部门:	
	为进一步指导各地做好中国重要农业文化遗产发掘工作,根	
据《	农业部关于开展中国重要农业文化遗产发掘工作的通知》(农	
企	发〔2012〕4号〕和《农业部办公厅关于开展第二批中国重要农业	
文	化遗产发掘工作的通知》(农办金(2013)22号)的要求,我部组	
织作	制定了《中国重要农业文化遗产申报书编写导则》和《农业文化	
	- 1 -	



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### (1) The Proposal includes three parts:

- Outline
- Main Body
- Appendix







# 一、概要 <mark>outline</mark>

- (一) 名称 name (provincial name + heritage site name + heritage content + system)
- (二) 范围 scope (scope of heritage site, scope of core protected area)
- (三) 主要特点价值 main features and values (a brief introduction of structures, features and significance of conservation)
- (四)申请者 applicant (subject of application)
- (五) 责任者 **responsibility** (subject of conservation and management, departments in charge, agencies for collaboration and technical support )






#### (2) The Planning contains two parts:

- Main Body (9 chapters)
- Appendix



的国际公约、法律法规、政策性文件、 政府与部门规划和其它相关文件为 基础的规划依据。包括科学性、前瞳 性、代表性与实用性等内容的规划原 则:涵盖短、中、长期时间段的规划时 限,说明规划编制思路、方法与流程 规划的技术路线。

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#### 一、总则 (general principles)

- (一)规划背景 (background)
- (二)规划依据 (basis)
- (三)规划原则 (principles)
- (四)规划时限 (period)
- (五) 技术路线 (technical route)

#### 二、遗传特征与价值分析 (features and values)

- (一) 遗产特征 (features)
- (二)遗产价值 (values)
- (三)遗产的重要性与保护的必要性、紧迫性 (necessity and urgency)
- 三、保护与发展的优势与劣势、机遇与挑战 (SWOT analysis)
- (一) 优势与劣势 (strength and weakness)
- (二) 机遇与挑战 (opportunity and threat)

#### 四、保护与发展的总体策略 (overall strategy)

- (一)保护与发展的目标 (objectives)
- (二)保护与发展的原则 (principles)
- (三)区域范围与功能区划分 (scope and function zoning)



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#### 五、保护规划 (conservation planning)

- (一)农业生态保护 (ecological conservation)
- (二)农业文化保护 (cultural conservation)
- (三)农业景观保护 (landscape conservation)

#### 六、发展规划 (development planning)

- (一) 生态产品开发 (ecological products)
- (二)休闲农业发展 (eco-tourism)

#### 七、能力建设规划 (capacity building planning)

- (一) 文化自觉能力 (cultural consciousness)
- (二) 经营管理能力 (management ability)

objectives; contents; measures and action plans.





#### 八、风险与效益分析 (analysis of risks and benefits)

- (一)风险分析 (analysis of risks)
- (二) 效益分析 (analysis of benefits)

#### 九、保障措施 (safeguard measures)

- (一) 制度保障 (institution building)
- (二)组织保障 (organization building)
- (三) 技术保障 (technical support)
- (四)资金保障 (capital investment)

附录:基本图件 (appendix)



- Why China-NIAHS are needed?
- How to become a China-NIAHS?
- What are the main achievements?





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 In May, 2013, the first batch of China-NIAHS (19) was designated by MoA.





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- 河北宣化传统葡萄园(GIAHS, 2013) 1. 内蒙古敖汉旱作农业系统(GIAHS, 2012) 2. 辽宁鞍山南果梨栽培系统 3. 辽宁宽甸柱参传统栽培体系 4. 江苏兴化垛田传统农业系统(GIAHS, 2014) 5. 浙江青田稻鱼共生系统 (GIAHS, 2005) 6. 浙江绍兴会稽山古香榧群 (GIAHS, 2013) 7. 福建福州茉莉花种植与茶文化系统(GIAHS, 2014) 8. 福建尤溪联合梯田 9. 江西万年稻作文化系统(GIAHS, 2010) 10. 湖南新化紫鹊界梯田 11 云南红河哈尼稻作梯田系统(GIAHS, 2010) 12. 云南普洱古茶园与茶文化系统(GIAHS, 2012) 13. 云南漾濞核桃-作物复合系统 14. 贵州从江侗乡稻鱼鸭系统 (GIAHS, 2011) 15. 陕西佳县古枣园(GIAHS, 2014) 16. 甘肃皋兰什川古梨园 17. 甘肃迭部扎尕那农林牧复合系统 18.
- 19. 新疆吐鲁番坎儿井农业系统



 The second batch of China-NIAHS was published in May, 2014, consisting of 20 traditional agricultural systems





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- 1. 天津滨海崔庄古冬枣园
- 2. 河北宽城传统板栗栽培系统
- 3. 河北涉县旱作梯田系统
- 4. 内蒙古阿鲁科尔沁草原游牧系统
- 5. 浙江杭州西湖龙井茶文化系统
- 。 浙江湖州桑基鱼塘系统
- 7. 浙江庆元香菇文化系统
- 。 福建安溪铁观音茶文化系统
- 。 江西崇义客家梯田系统
- 10. 山东夏津黄河故道古桑树群

- 11. 湖北赤壁羊楼洞砖茶文化系统
- 12. 湖南新晃侗藏红米种植系统
- 13. 广东潮安凤凰单丛茶文化系统
- 14. 广西龙胜龙脊梯田系统
- 15. 四川江油辛夷花传统栽培体系
- 16. 云南广南八宝稻作生态系统
- 17. 云南剑川稻麦复种系统
- 18. 甘肃岷县当归种植系统
- 19. 宁夏灵武长枣种植系统
- 20. 新疆哈密市哈密瓜栽培与贡瓜文化系统









- Another 23 traditional agricultural systems were designated as China-NIAHS in November of 2015.
- The total amount of China-NIAHS came up to 62 by the end of 2015.





1.	北京平谷四座楼麻核桃生产系统	12.	山东枣庄古枣林
2.	北京京西稻作文化系统	13.	山东乐陵枣林复合系统
3.	辽宁桓仁京租稻栽培系统	14.	河南灵宝川塬古枣林
4.	吉林延边苹果梨栽培系统	15.	湖北恩施玉露茶文化系统
5.	黑龙江抚远赫哲族鱼文化系统	16.	广西隆安壮族"那文化"稻作文化系统
6.	黑龙江宁安响水稻作文化系统	17.	四川苍溪雪梨栽培系统
7.	江苏泰兴银杏栽培系统	18.	四川美姑苦荞栽培系统
8.	浙江仙居杨梅栽培系统	19.	贵州花溪古茶树与茶文化系统
9.	浙江云和梯田农业系统	20.	云南双江勐库古茶园与茶文化系统
10.	安徽寿县芍陂(安丰塘)及灌区农业系	21.	甘肃永登苦水玫瑰农作系统
	统	22.	宁夏中宁枸杞种植系统
11.	安徽休宁山泉流水养鱼系统	23.	新疆奇台旱作农业系统









 China NIAHS Scientific Committee (27 members) was established in March, 2014, to ensure them being selected in an equitable and transparent way and also to improve the scientific rationality of their conservation and management.





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- Each member usually reviews two proposals and then expresses his/her opinions about the potential systems
- Other members can make further check of the proposals and othe related materials when they have different opionions
- All the members will score the candidates (indicators are designed according to the criteria; each indicator must be given 5, 3 or 1 points)

	number of candidates	number of designations
first batch	43	19
second batch	42	20
third batch	42	23
total	127	62



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 In May, 2014, MoA drafted the Procedures on the Administration of China-NIAHS

会议时间:2014年12月19日		农业部办公厅文件
农业部 2014 年第 8 次常务会议材料	农业部部内签报	
(议题 5)	密 级:      农外猪学 [2114]第198 号     酸导批示     酸注明     和法证明     和法证明     和法证明     和法证明     和法证明     和法证明	农办加(2014)10 号
关于《中国全球重要农业文化遗产管理办法》的汇报	2-3/2 2 4 J. 12 R. BANIA	农业部办公厅关于印发《中国重要农业 文化遗产管理办法(试行)》的通知
为加强对我国"全球重要农业文化遗产"的管理,足进农业可 持续发展和农耕文化传承,为农村发展和农民增收提供助力,国际	大····································	各省、自治区、直轄市、计划单列市及新疆生产建设兵团休闲农业 行政管理部门:
合作司会同有关单位组织起草了《中国全球重要农业文化遗产管	摸支部常务和城市天. 薄	为规范中国重要农业文化遗产的管理,促进中国重要农业文
理办法》(以下简称《办法》)。现将有关情况说明如下:	· 清朝朝春年子.	化遗产的动态保护,推动中国重要农业文化遗产地经济社会可持
一、相关背景	( B Wath appropriate .	续发展,我部制定了《中国重要农业文化遗产管理办法(试行)》,
"全球重要农业文化遗产"工作由联合国粮农组织于 2002 年 启动、旨在建立全球性农业文化遗产保护体系,通过对农业文化遗	+ II WE WEATH THE	現印发你们, 青進照执行。
后列,目在建立全球性农业入化道厂保护序示,通过风农工入10运 产及其包含的生物多样性、景观、传统知识、文化的动态保护和适	カ公庁回核意风(穴) 経営 200 日 业務	
应性管理,促进全球粮食安全与农业可持续发展。	(水) 14年6-18 联系电话: 2421 日期: 2014-5-26	友业部办公厅
我国是该工作的重要参与国之一。自2005年起,我部陆续推	标题:关于报请部常务会审定《中国全球重要农业文化遗产管理办法》 的请示 主送领导,牛盾副部长	2014年5月21日
动"青田稻鱼共生系统"等一批优秀的中国传统农业系统入选全		- 1 -
球遗产名单,并启动了系统性的保护与开发。这項工作在我国产	2845 $-13$ $-13$ $-13$	
- 1	0	



 In April of 2015, MoA solicited opinions from the general public on China-GIAHS/NIAHS administration

e 中华人民共和国农业部 Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China						
现在的位置首页						
农业部关于《重要农业文化遗产管理办法(征求意见稿)》公开征求意见的通知	会讯公告					
发布单位:农业部产业政策与法规司 日期:2015-04-16 15:09 关键词:农业文化遗产	<ul> <li>&gt; 关于召开中国蔬菜协会种苗分会</li> <li>&gt; 中华人民共和国农产品地理标志</li> <li>&gt; 关于农业没资前景高级研讨班的</li> </ul>					
为加强重要农业文化遗产管理,我部起草了《重要农业文化遗产管理办法 (征求意见稿) 》,现向社会公 开征求意见。	<ul> <li>&gt; 中华农业科教基金会组编的《农</li> <li>&gt; 中华人民共和国农产品地理标志</li> <li>&gt; 关于举办2014年度农业专业技术</li> </ul>					
1. 公众可登陆中华人民共和国灾业部网站(网址: vww.moa.gov.cm),进入首页"征求意见"专栏,点击 "农业部关于《重要农业文化遗产管理办法(征求意见稿)》公开征求意见的通知"提出意见。	> 畜禽遗传资源、新品种和配套系 > 《2014年中国农产品贸易发展报					
2.电子邮箱: nongye@chinalaw.gov.cn	> 关于召开第六届(2014)中国合作 更:					
3.通信地址: 北京市朝阳区农展南里11号政法司						
4. 意见反馈截止时间为2015年5月17日。	招标公告					
2. YEAR OLD MALL AND ANY AND ANY AND ANY	> 中国农业电影电视中心网络核心					





- In August, 2015, MoA issued and implemented the *Procedures on the Administration of Important Agricultural Heritage Systems*, which demonstrated that all the activities related to GIAHS/NIAHS in China be conducted according to the law from then on.
- It is the FIRST legal document on the administration of agricultural heritage systems in the world.
  - application and identification
  - conservation and management
  - utilization and development
  - supervision and inspection



- In October, 2015, MoA started the first-round selection of GIAHS candidates from China-NIAHS, to build a tentative list of GIAHS in China.
- Several agricultural heritage systems on the list will be defined as key projects and be recommended to FAO in the following two years (2016-2017)









# Thank you for your attention!





# 국가 중요농어업유산의 보전관리

### 2016. 3. 2

#### 박 윤 호(한국농어촌공사)





### **ERAHS**

ERAHS 동아시아 농업유산 연구회(East Asia Research Association for Agricultural Heritage Systems)
 2013년 8월 제주도와 완도에서 개최된 한중일 농업유산 국제세미나 후 동아시아 농업유산 연구협의회 설립의 필요성에 대해 한중일 전문가 들간의 합의가 이루어졌고 청산도 선언을 발표
 2013년 10월에 중국 북경에서 개최된 제1차 실무협의회를 통해 공식적으로 ERAHS가 설립됨
 ERAHS는 동아시아 지역의 세계중요농업유산의 발전과 농업유산의 지속가능한 보전을 위해 4가지의 전략을 추진

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- 세계중요농업유산 활성화와 등재를 위한 학술적인 지원

#### **ERAHS** - 동아시아 국가간 농업유산 관련 교류와 협력을 위한 중국, 일본, 한국 순으로 매년 국제세미나를 개최 - 한중일 간 공동연구와 교육훈련 프로그램 등을 통한 공동의 과제들을 검토 논의 - 뉴스레터, 홈페이지 등 다양한 출판매체 등을 통한 우수사례와 관련 정보의 전파 Honorary Chairs Executive Co-chair Co-chair Chair Supporting **ERAHS** Secretariat

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### ERAHS 추진경과

Orginzation

- 2013년 10월 : 제1차 ERAHS 실무협의회 개최(중국 북경)
- 2014년 4월 : 제1회 ERAHS 국제세미나 및 제2차 실무협의회 개최(중국 홍화시)

Committee

- 2015년 3월 : 제3차 ERAHS 실무협의회 개최(일본 동경)
- 2015년 6월 : 제2회 ERAHS 국제세미나 및 제4차 실무협의회 개최(일본 사도시)
- 2016년 3월 : 제5차 ERAHS 실무협의회 개최(한국 금산군)
- 2015년 6월 : 제3회 ERAHS 국제세미나 및 제6차 실무협의회 개최 예정 (한국 금산군)

### 한중일 GIAHS 지정 동향

#### GIAHS

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# 한중일 농업유산 지정 동향

### GIAHS + KIAHS + China NIAHS





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# 국가 중요농어업유산의 개요

#### KIAHS 추진경과

- 2012년 3월에 농림축산식품부에서 사라져 가는 유산자원의 보전과 활용을 위해 국가 중요농어업유산제도를 도입함
- 고 2012년 12월에 국가 농어업유산의 지정 등과 관련된 사항
   을 심의하기 위해 16명으로 구성된 유산심의위원회 구성
   1기 : 2013년 14년, 2기 : 2015년 2016년 (2년 임기)
- 2013년 1월 최초로 2개의 국가중요농업유산(제주 밭담과 청산도 구들장논)을 농식품부에서 지정함

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### 농업유산과 어업유산

□ 2015년 2월 농업유산과 어업유산의 법적근거 마련.

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- "농어업인 삶의 질 향상 및 지역개발에 관한 특별법" 개정을 통해 기존의 농식품부 고시에 의한 농업유산의 법적 근거 마련
- 농업유산 제30조 2항
- 어업유산 제30조 3항

# 국가 중요농업유산(KIAHS) 지정기준

구분	항 목			
	Historical Rel역사성과 지속성을 가진 농업활동			
	농산물의 생산 및 지역 주민의 생계유지에 이용			
	고유한 농업기술 또는 기법 보유			
농업자원의 가치성	농업활동과 연계된 전통 농업문화의 보유			
농업활동과 관련된 특별한 경관의 형성 생물다양성의 보존 및 증진에 기여	농업활동과 관련된 특별한 경관의 형성			
	생물다양성의 보존 및 증진에 기여			
주민의 참여 및 지방자치단체와의 협력관계 유지				

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# 국가 중요어업유산(KIAHS) 지정기준

	구 분	항 목				
		식량생산				
		생물다양성				
	어업유산의 특징	지식체계				
		전통문화				
-		<b>경관형성</b>				
	역사성					
		지방자치단체정책				
	TICIAL	특징 지식체계 전통문화 경관형성 성				
	지역성	지속가능				
		가치제고				

국가 중요농어업유산 지정절차							
신청서 제출	•주민들과의 협의를 통해 시군 지자체에서 신청서를 중앙부처로 제출						
심사	・서류 심사 및 현장심사(중앙부처)						
유산지정	•유산 자문위원회 자문결과를 바탕으로 중앙부처에 서 지정						
보전관리계획 수립	•지정된 유산에 대한 보전관리계획 수립						
사업 시행	•유산을 활용한 다원적 자원 활용사업의 시행						

# 국가 중요농업유산 BI





Korea Important Agricultural Heritage System

 국가중요농업유산 B I 지정
 2013년 5월 제정
 -농업의 필수요소인 자연환경과 경작(쟁기질), 전통문화(농악)의
 모습을 상징적으로 표현함으로
 서 국가 농업유산의 의미와 중요
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Cheorigsando Gudeuljangnon (Flat Stone Floor Paddy Field) System



Jeju Batdam/Stone fence) Agricultural System



Gurye Sansuyu(Cornus officinalis) Agricultural System



Damyang Bamboo Forest System



Geumsan Insam(Ginseng) Agricultural System



Hadong Traditional Tea Plantation System





제주 해내어업

## 국가 중요농업유산(KIAHS) 지정

년도	번호	위치	농업유산 명칭	비고
2013	1	청산도	구들장논과 수리시스템	GIAHS 등재 (2014.4)
2013	2	제주도	밭담과 농업시스템	GIAHS 등재 (2014.4)
2014	3	구례	산수유농업	
2014	4	담양	대나무 밭과 경관	
2015	5	금산	금산인삼농업	
2015	6	하동	하동전통차농업	
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## 국가 중요농업유산(KIAHS) 지정

#### 화산섬 제주도의 농업을 위해 현무암으로 만들어진 밭을 둘 러싼 돌담

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## 국가 중요농업유산(KIAHS) 지정

#### 전통적 농업방식으로 농민들의 농업문화와 돌담이 어우러진 독 특한 경관, 전통농업문화가 연계된 구례군 산동면 산수유 농업





## 국가 중요농업유산(KIAHS) 지정

1500년 이상의 전통적인 고려인삼을 재배한 우리나라 인 삼 재배, 가공, 유통의 중심 금산 인삼농업



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# 국가 중요어업유산(KIFHS) 지정

년도	번호	위치	어업유산 명칭
2015	1	제주도	해녀어업 Women skin divers in Jeju Island
2015	2	보성	뻘배어업 Mud bout(Ppeolbae) in Bosung-gun
2015	3	남해	죽방렴어업 Traditional bamboo Weirs(Jukbangryum) in Namhae-gun

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# 국가 중요어업유산(KIFHS)





### 지방 농업유산 제도의 정착을 통한 유산제도의 체계화 - 전락남도 중요농어업유산제도 도입(2013년 12월)

# 도 중요 농어업유산제도

## 남해군 삼동면/창선면 지족해협 일원



# 제3호 국가중요어업유산 - 남해 죽방렴 어업

국가 중요어업유산(KIFHS)



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# 농어업 유산의 보전관리

#### 농어업유산의 보전관리

#### ○ 농어업유산으로 선정된 지역은 보전활용계획을 수립함

국가 중요농어업유산으로 선정된 지역은 유산자원의
 보존관리계획 수립

〇 국가 중요농어업유산으로 선정된 지역을 우선으로 유산자원의 보전 및 관리를 위한 예산을 국가차원에서 지원

- 국가 중요농업유산은 농식품부에서 농촌 다원적 자원 활용사업으로 개소당 3년간 15억원의 사업비 지원 (국고 70%, 지방비 30%)

- 국가 중요어업유산은 해수부에서 어촌의 다원적 자원 활용사업으로 개소당 3년간 7억원의 사업비 지원 (국고 70%, 지방비 30%) 32

#### 농어업유산의 보전관리



제주 밭담은 세계중요농업유산으로 선정되기 이전에 이미 유네스 코 세계자연유산, 생물권 보전지역, 세계지질공원 등으로 지정되어 있어 이러한 유산자원을 보전하기 위해 다양한 토지이용관리 체계 가 이미 구축되어 있는 상태에 있었음.

제주도는 이러한 유산자원의 보전관리를 위해 절대보전지역 과 상대보전지역의 지정, 다양한 경관보존 지역의 지정 등 유 산자원의 보전을 위한 독자적인 조례제도를 구축하고 제주도 의 공간개발과 토지이용을 관리하고 있음.



#### 농어업유산의 보전관리

제주밭담은 핵심지역과 완충지역, 특별관리지역이 세가지 조닝을 통해 구분함.

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핵심지역은 총 면적이 158.8km로 대부분의 지역이 세계자 연유산지역과 중복되게 지정되어 있음. 완충지역은 대부분이 중산간지역으로 지정 면적이 561km에 달함. 그리고 이외의 지역에서 부분적으로 밭담이 잘 보전된 지역은 특별관리지역 으로 지정하여 보전관리를 추진할 계획임.

하지만, 아직 세가지 조닝으로만 구분될 뿐, 각 조닝별로 토지이용 관리 등에 대한 구체적 계획은 수립되지 않은 상태 이며, 특별관리지역도 아직 지정되지 않은 초기단계임.

#### 농어업유산의 보전관리

비전		제주밭담 보전·관리·활용을 통한 농업과 지역경제 활성화 및 제주 브렌드 가치 향상					
목표	(		지속가능한	제주농업을 위한 제	주밭담 보전·관리/	시스템 구축	
3대 과제	(	제주밭담 보전기 관리조직차		제주밭담 가치 인식 확산	제주발담농업시스템 보전·활용 위한 제도적 지원		지원
6대 전략	(	제주뱥담 보전거점 육성	제주밭담 관리조직 구축	제주발담 전략적 홍보전개	제주뱥담 직불제 구축	제주뱥맘 정보기반 구축	사업 성과 평가 체계 확립
실천 과제	단 기 중 장 기		석공장인 별굴 · 지정 · 권역별 세주발람 관리사업단 구성 · 제주 세계농업유 산 교육관건립 · 제주발담 석공연 합회 조직 · 발담 문화해설사 제도신설	·제주별담 홍보 ·제주별담축제 매죄 · 별담 · 마지·제별 권 프로그램 개 별·운영 ·세대문화유산등제 주진 · 발 한평 사기운 동전대 · 제주별담축제 주 기적 대최	• 경관보전직불제 확디 및 농업유 산직불제 도입 주진 • 향토문화관광지구 지정 • 토지비족지를 활 용한 발담의 공 공자원화	•제주밭담 농업시 스팀 데이터베이 스 구축 •GIS를 활용한 밭담 관리시스템 구축 •주기적 모니터링 실시	·실태 평가지표 개별 및 주기적 평가에 의한 지 원방안 11신 ·발담 관리 우수 막을 지정 및 인 센티브부여
기대 효과	(	٦	역별 특화브렌드	창출/지역공동체 복원	원 및 형성/경관과 (	건축문학의 질 제고	

■ 2015 제주 밭담 축제

# 농어업유산의 보전관리

#### 계획 수립

환경 개선

가치 제고

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- 핵심 자원조사 및 종합계획수립

· 밭담 복원·정비(탐방코스 조성)

• 체험 테마공원(밭담 체험) • 전망대 설치(포토존, 조망)

• 제주 돌문화아카데미 운영

농어업유산의 보전관리

• 밭담 장인 발굴·지정

• 제주 돌문화 축제

- 보전관리 및 활용공간조성 실시설계

- 핵심지역 실측조사 및 생태모니터링











#### 농어업유산의 보전관리



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제주 밭담은 국가 중요농업유산으로 선정되어 2013년부터 2015년까지 3년간 농식품부의 지원을 받아 농촌 다원적자원 활용사업을 시행하였으며,

2016년부터 2018년까지는 지역발전위원회의 지역행복생활
 권 연계협력사업이 추가적으로 선정되어 후속사업 추진중
 - 3-40억의 사업비 지원(국고 70%, 지방비 30%)

FAO 세계중요농업유산 제주발담을 활용한 농촌마을 6차산업화사업

#### 농어업유산의 보전관리



청산도 구들장논도 세계중요농 업유산의 보전관리계획을 수립하 였으며,

국가중요농업유산으로 선정된 이후 농식품부의 농촌다원적 자원 활용사업을 2013년부터 2015년 까지 시행하면서 보전활용계획을 수립하고 계획에 따라 다양한 보 전활용사업을 추진함

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통계중모농업유산 청산도 청산도 구들장논 오너지 청산도...

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# 농어업유산의 보전관리

- · 구들장논 보존혐의회 구성 운영지원
- 농업생산 활성 농산물 브렌드 사업
- 구들장 오너제도 운영

- 가치 제고

• 체험장 정비(구들장논 박물관 조성) • 탐방로 정비(안내판, 경관명소 조성)

#### • 자원보호를 위한 보전관리체계 마련

#### 농어업유산의 보전관리

• 기초자료조사 및 종합계획수립

• 보전관리 및 활용공간조성 실시설계

계획 수립

환경 개선

• 지표 및 자원조사



완도군에서 농업유산지역의 보전관리를 위한 독자적인 조례를 제 정하기로 보전활용계획에서 제시되고 있으나 아직까지 관련 조례가 제정되지 못한 상태이며, 기존의 완도군의 경관조례 등을 통해 국 가 중요농업유산으로 선정된 주변지역의 토지이용 관리와 유산의 보전관리가 가능하기는 하지만 효율적으로 기존의 경관조례도 작동 되지는 못하고 있는 실정임.

# 농어업유산의 보전관리



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#### **Concluding remarks**

농업유산은 유네스코의 문화유산처럼 있는 그대로를 박제화해서 보전하는 방식과는 다른 접근을 하고 있음. 농업유산은 있는 그대 로를 보존하는 것이 아닌 전통과 현대의 필요성이 접목된 보전의 관점이 중요하며 또한 유산자원의 활용도 중요한 요소임.

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최근 농촌개발에서 농업유산을 활용한 지역활성화가 점차 중 요하게 대두되고 있고, 이러한 보전을 중시한 장소지향적 농 촌발전 전략은 점차 더 중요성이 증가할 것으로 예상되므로 농업유산의 체계적인 보전과 관리가 중요함

#### **Concluding remarks**

농어업 유산의 효율적인 보전관리를 위해서는 종합적인 접근이 필요함.

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- 농업유산지역의 공간관리 체계도 농업유산의 종합적인 관리 를 위해 중요하게 다루어져야 하며 이는 보전과 개발의 적절 할 조화와 농업유산의 보전정책과 사업의 실행을 위해서도 필 요함.
- 농업유산의 지속가능한 보전관리를 위해 농업유산의 모니터 링 체계구축과 지역주민들의 적극적인 참여방안의 마련 또한 필요함.

#### 최근 동향 및 향후 과제

GIAHS - KOREA를 통한 우리나라 농업유산 지역의 연계와 상호 협력 체계 구축 필요

- 국가 중요농어업유산 지정 이후의 모니터링 추진방안에 대한 연구가 농촌개발시험연구로 농식품부의 연구비 지원을 받아 농어촌연구원에서 수행중
  - 중요 농업유산자원의 체계적인 보전을 위해 모니터링 및 평가체계의 도입 필요


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# Contents

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**1. INTRODUCTION** 

**2. Overview of KIAHS** 

**3. Conservation of KIAHS** 

4. Concluding Remarks



# INTRODUCTION

# **Establishment of ERAHS**

- ERAHS is the acronym of "East Asia Research Association for Agricultural Heritage Systems"
- Cheongsando Communique in August 2013 after the Korea-China-Japan International Workshop held in Korea.
- ERAHS was formally established during the 1<sup>st</sup> ERAHS working group meeting in Beijing in Oct. 2013.
- ERAHS was established to contribute to the development of GIAHS initiative and sustainability of agricultural heritage systems in East Asia through four linked strategies
  - Provide scientific support to implement GIAHS in East Asia;

# **Establishment of ERAHS**

- Share information and experience through annual conference which will be hosted in rotation in China, Japan and Korea;

- Address common challenges through collaborative research and training program; and,

- Disseminate best practices and relevant information through newsletters, homepages and other publications.



# **Progress of ERAHS**

1<sup>st</sup> ERAHS working group meeting was held in Beijing in Oct. 2013

1<sup>st</sup> ERAHS conference and 2nd ERAHS working group meeting was held in Xinghua, China in April 2014

- 3<sup>rd</sup> ERAHS working group meeting was held in Tokyo in March 2015
- 2<sup>nd</sup> ERAHS conference and 4th ERAHS working group meeting was held in Sado, Japan in June 2015
- 5<sup>th</sup> ERAHS working group meeting was held in Kuemsan, Korea in March 2016
- <u>3rd ERAHS conference and 6th ERAHS working group</u> <u>meeting will be held in Kuemsan, Korea in June 2016</u> 6

### **GIAHS in Korea, China and Japan**

GIAHS

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#### AHS in Korea, China and Japan

#### GIAHS + KIAHS + China NIAHS





# **Overview of KIAHS**

### **Progress of KIAHS**

- MAFRA (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs) launched the KIAHS(Korea Important Agricultural Heritage systems) in March 2012 to conserve and utilize the heritage resources.
- □ KIAHS deliberative committee consists of 16 members was established in December 2012.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Phase : 2013-14, 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase : 2015-2016(2 Year Term)
- □ The first two KIAHS sites(Cheongsando and Jeju) are designated by MAFRA in January 2013. 10



# **KIAHS and KIFHS**

- □ Legal basis of KIAHS and KIFHS was amended in February 2015.
- "Special Act on the Promotion of Rural Regional Development and Improving the Quality of Lives for Farmers and Fishermen"
- Article 30 2 (KIAHS)
- Article 30 3 (KIFHS)

# **KIAHS Selection Criteria**

KIAHS Selec	ction Criteria
Values of Agricultural Heritages	Historical Relevance Agricultural Production and Livelihood Agricultural Knowledge and Technologies Traditional Agri-Culture Remarkable Landscape
Community Partic Government	Biodiversity and Sustainability cipation and Collaboration with Local

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K	IFHS Selection Criteria			
	Features of the Fisheries heritages	Food and Livelihood Biodiversity Knowledge Systems Traditional Culture Remarkable Landscape		
	Historical Relevance			
	Locality	Policy of Local Government		
		Awareness		
		Sustainability		
		Enhancing Values	14	



### **BI of KIAHS**



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Korea Important Agricultural Heritage Syste

The Brand Identity of KIAHS The curves in the center are a figurative expression of the earth, water, fire, and wind;

The cow in the upper right and the sangmo hat in the bottom left capture the cultural characteristics of agricultural heritage systems





Cheongsando Gudeuljangnon (Flat Stone Floor Paddy Field) System



Jeju Batdam/Stone fence) Agricultural System



Gurye Sansuyu(Cornus officinalis) Agricultural System



Damyang Bamboo Forest System



Geumsan Insam(Ginseng) Agricultural System



Hadong Traditional Tea Plantation System



경남 죽방험





제주 해내어업

# **KIAHS** designation

Year	No	Location	Title	비고
2013	1	Wando County	Cheonsando Gudeuljangnon - Traditional irrigation system	First Batch
2013	2	Jeju Province	Jeju Batdam agricultural system	First Batch
2014	3	Gurye County	Gurye Sansuyu (Cornus officinalis) agricultural system	Second Batch
2014	4	Damyang County	Damyang Bamboo forest system	Second Batch
2015	5	Geunsam County	Guemsan Insam(Ginseng) agricultural system	Third Batch
2015	6	Hadong County	Hadong Traditional Tea plantation system	Third Batch

# **KIAHS** designation

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

System

Cheongsando Gudeuljangnon (Flat Stone Floor Paddy Field) ki

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COLOR DOWN I WATCHING TO BE AND A DOWN BO

# **KIAHS** designation



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Blossom of Agri-culture in a Volcanic Island, Jeju Batdam (Stone fence) Agricultural System



### **KIAHS** designation

Gurye Sansuyu(Cornus officinalis) Agricultural System, The Cooperative Culture between Traditional Farming Method and Farmers' Culture.



# **KIAHS** designation

Ecological Repository Damyang Bamboo Forest System, Holding Secrets of Nature



## **KIAHS** designation

Scientifically Cultivated Geumsan Insam(Ginseng) Agricultural System with 1500 Year Tradition



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# **KIFHS** designation

YEAR	NO	LOCATION	TITLE
2015	1	Jeju Province	해녀어업 Women skin divers in Jeju Island
2015	2	Bosung County	뻘배어업 Mud bout(Ppeolbae) in Bosung-gun
2015	3	Namhae County	죽방렴어업 Traditional bamboo Weirs(Jukbangryum) in Namhae-gun

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#### KIFHS

3<sup>rd</sup> KIFHS - 남**해** 죽방렴 Traditional bamboo Weirs(Jukbangryum) in Namhae-County



# **Regional AHS**

Cheollanam-do Province launched the Province

Important agricultural heritage systems in Dec. 2013

- Segmentation of KIAHS
  - Classification of local, national, global level
  - Only national agricultural heritage systems may apply for GIAHS designation



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#### **Conservation of KIAHS**

- $\odot$  Conservation action plan for KIAHS sites
  - Action plan for dynamic conservation of KIAHS
- Budget support for the conservation and management of KIAHS sites by MAFRA and MOF.
  - \$1.5million per KIAHS site for 3 years (70% by MAFRA, 30% by the local government)
  - Multifunctional resource utilization project by MAFRA
  - \$0.7million per KIFHS site for 3 years (70% by MOF, 30% by the local government)
  - Multifunctional resource utilization project of the fishery settlement by MOF
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- Jeju has the natural assets as UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve, World natural Heritage, Ramsar Wetlands and Global Geoparks network, Land use management systems has been set up to preserve these assets.
- Jeju Province has its own ordinance system. In particular, conservation areas, such as, Absolute/Relative Conservation Area and View Conservation zone, have been assigned and managed to control the spatial development.

#### **Conservation of KIAHS**



Jeju batdam adapted a zoning system : a core zone, a buffer zone and special management zones.

The core zone area is 158.8km and most of the core zone overlaps with World Natural Heritage sites. The buffer zone area is 561km and most of the buffer zone is located in the mid-mountainous area. In addition, some well-preserved Jeju Batdam Agricultural System will be designated as a special management zone.

However, the specific land use regulations by each zoning are not established yet and also the special management zones are not designated yet.



# ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN

- CONSERVATION MASTER PLAN
- FIELD SURVEY AND ECOLOGICAL MONITORING

#### **ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT**

- RESTORATION OF BATDAM AND TRAIL COURCE
- DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIENCE THEME PARK
- INSTALL THE OBSERVATORY FOR BATDAM

#### VALUE ENHANCING

- OPERATION OF THE STONE CULTURE ACADEM
- CULTIVATE A TALENTED PERSON FOR BATDAM
- JEJU BATDAM FESTIVALL

# Conservation of KIAHS







세계농어업유산 제주발담의 가치를 깨닫는 시간 '제1회 계주발담축제'에 여러분을 초대합니다.

2015년 10월 30일(금) ~ 11월 1일(일) 구좌종합운동장 일대 개막형사: 2015년 10월 30일(급) 17:00- 19:00 / 구려종합운동장

배주발담홍보관 	지수방담고유					
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2015 Jeju Batdam Festival

Multifunctional resource utilization project supported by MAFRA was implemented for Jeju Batdam from 2013 to 2015

Jeju will start new project(Regional collaboration project for HOPE area) supported by Presidential Committee on Regional Development from 2016 to 2018

Theme : "Sixth-Industrialization in the rural villages"
Goal : Regional multi industrial systems including produce, process, distributing products and services.

- \$3-4million will be invested for three years (70% by the central government, 30% by the local gov.)

#### Conservation of KIAHS WANDO COUNTY () Reading of Application Cheonsando Gudeuljang Traditional Gudeuljang Irrigated rice terraces in Cheongsando **GIAHS** Initiative Action Plan and Conservation Action plan are put in place According to the plans, Multifunctional resource utilization project was implemented from 2013 to 2015 NOVEMBER 2013 Vando County, Jellanam-do Provincial Government 40

# ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN

- CONSERVATION MASTER PLAN
- RESOURCE SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION
   OF THE SURFACE

#### **ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT**

- DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIENCE CENTER
- TRAIL MAINTENANCE
- CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

#### VALUE ENHANCING

- BRAND DEVELOPMENT
- RICE PADDY OWNERSHIP SYSTEM
- ORGANIZE CONSERVATION COUNCIL







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#### **Conservation of KIAHS**



Human resource development

#### Reckless development near Gudeuljangnon







Wando-gun county has tried to establish an ordinance about conservation of agricultural heritage sites but this has not yet established. Landscape ordinance of Wan-do county could work as land use management and conservation of the regions around agricultural heritage site but it is not operational yet.

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# **Concluding Remarks**

# **Concluding remarks**

- Agricultural heritage systems cannot be frozen or preserve as the traditional forms. It adopts a conservative approach to heritage management and utilization is also important in agricultural heritage systems.
- Recently utilization of agricultural heritage systems is more and more important for the rural development and revitalizing of local community through GIAHS and KIAHS dynamic conservation.

# Concluding remarks

For the effective management of the agricultural heritage system sites, a holistic approach is necessary.

Spatial management systems are crucial for conservation of agricultural heritage systems because It could be a potentially integrative and coordinating tool for agricultural heritage conservation policy delivery.

Monitoring systems and the active involvement of residents are essential for the sustainable management of KIAHS.

### **Concluding remarks**

- KIAHS domestic network, GIAHS KOREA collaboration system needed among KIAHS sites for cooperation and mutual learning.
- Research project about the monitoring system for KIAHS is ongoing by Rural Research Institute, KRC.
  - Funded by MAFRA

- Monitoring and evaluation system shoud be adopted in a near future for the sound and sustainable conservation of KIAHS.



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